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ENTOMOLOGY.[1]

The Long-legged Harvest Spider.—In my Descriptive Catalogue of the Phalangiinæ of Illinois[2] I described, under the name *Liobunum nigropalpi* Wood, a harvest spider that occurred rather commonly in southern Illinois, and which, from the extreme length of its legs and other characters, had been identified as the species indicated. I have lately received, however, through the kindness of Professor George F. Atkinson, specimens of a harvest spider taken in North Carolina which proves to be Wood's species, leaving the Illinois species without a name. On account of its exceedingly long legs the specific name *longipes* is proposed for it, in connection with the description given below. We have taken both sexes a number of times this season in central Ohio ; and Professor Atkinson has sent a single specimen taken at Auburn, Alabama.

Liobunum longipes n. sp. Plate.—Figs. 1 and 2.—Male.—Body 4 mm. long; 3 mm. wide. Palpi 4 mm. long. Legs: I., 49 mm. ; II., 99 mm. ; III., 50 mm. ; IV., 67 mm.

Dorsum minutely tuberculate, reddish-brown with a subobsolete dark central marking, sometimes simply represented by obscure dark blotches. Eye eminence at least as broad as high, black above, canaliculate, with small black tubercles on the carinæ. Mandibles light yellowish-brown, tips of claws black; second joint with sparse hairs. Palpi slender, light brown, distal portion of femur, and almost all of patella, black; femur, patella, and tibia with small scattered tubercles, and short hairs; tarsus, with a row of subobsolete, small, black tubercles on its inner ventro-lateral surface. Ventrum paler than dorsum, of a nearly uniform tint. Coxæ minutely tuberculate, of same color as ventrum. Trochanters black. Legs very long, slender, black with white annulations at distal extremities of femur and tibia, especially in the second and fourth pairs. Shaft of genital organ flattened, contracted near its distal extremity, and bent upwards, terminating in an acute point.

Described from many specimens.

The body of the female is slightly larger than the male, with the central marking usually more pronounced.

The accompanying plate is engraved from drawings by Miss Freda Detmers. Fig. 1 represents the male, natural size, while Fig. 2 shows

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[1] Edited by Dr. C. M. Weed, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbus, Ohio.

[2] Bull. Ill. St. Lab. Nat. Hist., Vol. III., Art. V.

PLATE XXIX.

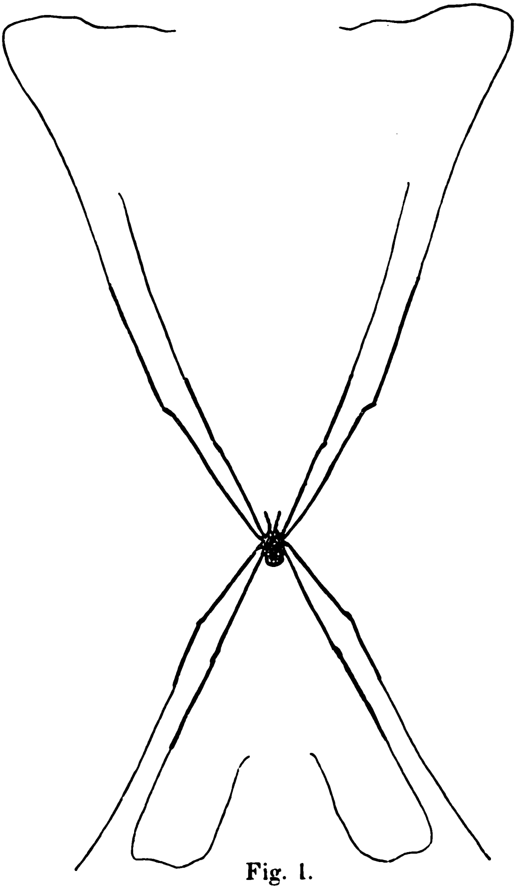
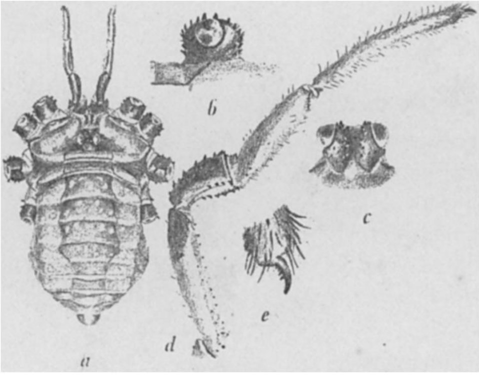


Fig. 1.



Liobumum longipes Weed.

details of the same, magnified: *a* being a back view of the body; *b*, a side view of the eye eminence; *c*, a front view of the same; *d*, the palpus, side view; and *e*, the palpal claw, side view.—Clarence M. Weed.

Food-Plants of the Clover-Stem Borer.[1]—Until very recently the accepted life-history of the clover-stem borer (*Languria mozardii*) rested upon the observations recorded by Professor J. H. Comstock in the Report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for 1879. Briefly stated, these observations showed that the eggs of the insect are deposited during June in the stems of red clover; that the larvæ hatching shortly after feed upon the pith of the stalk, pupate within the burrow the same season, and emerge as beetles during August, September, and October, hibernating as adults. As to remedies, Professor Comstock says:

"It seems probable that where clover is regularly cut in early summer, and again in fall, this insect will not increase to any alarming extent; but where this is neglected, or where there is much waste clover, it may do considerable damage."

Essentially these facts and recommendations have been rehearsed by a number of writers during the last decade; but in a recent article in *Insect Life* (Vol. II., pp. 346–7), Mr. F. H. Chittenden has shown that this species develops in horse-weed (*Ambrosia trifida*), and probably also in nettle (*Urtica dioica*), daisy fleabane (*Erigeron ramosus*), and ox-eye daisy (*Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*). Mr. F. M. Webster has also found a larva indistinguishable from that of the present species in stems of timothy (*Phleum pratense*).

My observations upon this species began the present summer, and show that the insect has even a greater range of food-plants than these facts would indicate. Between July 12 and August 12, larvæ, pupæ, or adults of *L. mozardii* were found in the stems of the following plants: Yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), sweet clover (*Melilotus alba*), wild lettuce (*Luctuca canadense* and *L. floridanum*), bellflower (*Campanula americana*), thistle (*Cnicus altissimus*), fleabane (*Erigeron philadelphicus*), and nettle (*Urtica gracilis*).

A large number of stems of red clover were examined for the insect, but none were found. Hence it seems probable that the species prefers uncultivated plants, especially the compositæ, for breeding purposes.—Clarence. M. Weed.

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[1] Read before Entomological Club, A. A. A. S., August, 1890.

Outlook for Economic Entomology.—An interesting article upon this subject, by Dr. C. V. Riley, is published in the *American Garden* for July, 1890. The author says: "All late advances in the study, and all probable advances in the immediate future, come under three chief categories: (1) The ascertaining of every detail in the life-history of species at present injurious, or likely to become injurious. (2) Thorough and careful experiments with insecticide substances. (3) The invention and improvement of apparatus for the application of insecticides. . . . As one of the immediate results of the great increase in the number of paid entomologists who are able to devote all or nearly all of their time to the work, consequent on the recent establishment of the State Experiment Stations, we may expect, after a little preliminary repetition of previously known facts and remedies in the interest of accessibility, great advance along the lines of our first category. Our knowledge of the life-histories and habits of all plant-destroying pests should take great and immediate strides, and, as I have shown, new preventives and remedies will undoubtedly result from the establishing of facts of this character. Progress in the second and third categories will be much slower. Yet we may confidently anticipate advances in the cheapening of insecticides, and in better knowledge of their properties and the conditions governing their application. We may as confidently look for cheaper and better apparatus, though radical and important discoveries in this direction are hardly to be anticipated, however much hoped for."

Recent Literature.—One of the most useful volumes ever published by the Department of Agriculture has lately been issued by the Bureau of Animal Industry. It is by Dr. Cooper Curtice, and is entitled, "The Animal Parasites of Sheep." There are 221 pages and thirty-six plates, the latter being well-executed lithographs from drawings by Haines and Marx. As Dr. Salmon well remarked in his letter of transmittal: "The subject of parasites and parasitic diseases is one of great importance, and must become more prominent as the number of domesticated animals in the country increases, and the pastures become more limited in comparison with the flocks which graze upon them. Under such conditions parasites multiply more rapidly, and their ravages become more alarming. For this reason the time has come when we must pay more attention to these organisms, and study more assiduously the means of controlling them, if we would preserve that healthfulness and vigor for which the animals of this country have heretofore been noted."

The first issue of the *Agricultural Gazette* of New South Wales, a government bulletin, contains two articles by the official entomologist, Mr. A. S. Olliff; in one the Codlin Moth is discussed, while the other treats of the Corn Worm or Boll Worm (*Heliothis armigera*), which is there called the Maize Moth. Mr. Olliff also calls attention to an injury to pumpkin vines by a plant-eating lady-bird (*Epilachna vigintiocto-punctata*), an insect of the same genus as our *E. borealis*, which feeds on cucumber plants.

Bulletin No. 22 of the United States Division of Entomology consists of reports from Messrs. Coquillet, Osborn, Webster, Kœbele, Bruner, and Miss Murtfeldt, of observations and experiments in the practical work of the division. Professor Osborn's discussion of the Hemiptera injuring grasses is of special interest.

PROCEEDINGS OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

American Association for the Advancement of Science, Indianapolis.—The officers of the meeting were: *President*, George Lincoln Goodale, of Cambridge, Mass. *Vice-Presidents: A.*—Mathematics and Astronomy—S. C. Chandler, of Cambridge, Mass.; *B.*—Physics — Cleveland Abbe, of Washington; *C.*—Chemistry—R. B. Warder, of Washington; *D.*—Mechanical Science and Engineering—James E. Denton, of Hoboken, N. J.; *E.*—Geology and Geography—John C. Branner, of Little Rock, Ark.; *F*—Biology—C. S. Minot, of Boston, Mass.; *H.*—Anthropology—Frank Baker, of Washington; *I.*—Economic Science and Statistics—J. Richards Dodge, of Washington. *Permanent Secretary*, F. W. Putnam, of Cambridge (office Salem, Mass.). *General Secretary*, H. Carrington Bolton, of New York. *Secretary of the Council*, Harvey W. Wiley, of Washington, D. C. *Secretaries of the Sections: A.*—Mathematics and Astronomy—Wooster W. Beman, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; *B.*—Physics—(Vacancy to be filled by election in Section); *C.*—Chemistry—W. A. Noyes, of Terre Haute, Ind.; *D.*—Mechanical Science and Engineering—(Vacancy to be filled by election in Section); *E.*—Geology and Geography—Samuel Calvin, of Iowa City, Iowa; *F.*—Biology—John M. Coulter, of Crawfordsville, Ind.; *H.*—Anthropology—Joseph Jastrow, of Madison, Wis.; *I.*—Economic Science and Statistics—B. S. Fernow, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*, William Lilly, of Mauch Chunk, Pa.